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American Federation of Labor Convention in Washington Expected to Be of Supreme Importance to Toilers of Nation

One of the largest and most representative conventions ever held by the American Federation of Labor was called to order at the Willard Hotel in Washington on October 2. The convention is the fifty-third annual meeting of the Federation.

More than 500 delegates were present, representing national and international unions, city central bodies, state federations of labor and local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. Directly affiliated unions will have a big representation, as there are more of such bodies than for many years.

The delegates will be called upon to consider problems arising out of a new industrial order, now rapidly coming into being as a result of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

A full report upon the operation of the Recovery Act, the development of industrial codes affecting great numbers of workers and the result of the operation of the act to date was submitted to the convention by the executive council. That debate on the Recovery Act will be spirited is a foregone conclusion. No other subject has been of so much interest to the hosts of organized labor in recent months, and labor is watching the Recovery Administration and the whole recovery program with close attention.

Recovery Act Is Uppermost

The executive council, headed by President Green, regards the Recovery Act, with its guarantee of the right to organize and the establishment of codes to assure fair wages and working conditions, as of paramount importance for the consideration of the convention.

"No one," the council said, "can clearly foresee the outcome of this great adventure on the part of the government into the field of industry.

"All classes of workers are inspired to hope and trust that the primary purposes of the Recovery Act, to reduce unemployment and increase purchasing power through increases in wage rates, will be fully realized."

The delegates met in an atmosphere of hope created by the recovery program and also by the remarkable progress which their organizations have made in the last three or four months. They will hear reports showing that the wage earners of the United States are awake to the value of organization as they have not been in decades and are turning to trade unionism as the best assurance of benefits under the Recovery Act.

Thousands of New Unions

Reports made by the executive council show the chartering of upward of 600 federal labor unions since July 1. Many of these unions are in basic industries, and labor executives believe their organization foreshadows a mighty sweep of workers in these industries into the ranks of trade unionism.

In addition to the federal unions, national and international unions represented at the convention have gained thousands of new members. It is estimated that at least 3000 new charters have been issued by the national and international

unions since the last A. F. of L. convention. These unions have also gained strength through the reinstatement of many former members.

So the convention delegates gather in Washington inspired both by what they are doing and by what the nation as a whole is doing to overcome the depression and once more put America on the road to lasting prosperity.

Important Propositions

The actual work of the convention began on Tuesday with the introduction of resolutions. The more important of these included demands for a thirty-hour week, unemployment insurance, the establishment of a labor party, employee representation on N.R.A. code authorities and a federal licence law over all industry. The resolutions were referred to the appropriate committees.

Delegates were looking forward with interest to the appearance before the convention of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Administrator Hugh S. Johnson of the N.R.A.

FROM EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REPORT

The influence of the American Federation of Labor in protecting the rights of working men and women in federal legislation is strikingly revealed in the report of the Executive Council to the Federation convention at Washington outlining its activities in connection with the course of the National Industrial Recovery Act through both Houses of Congress.

Anti-union corporations and employers' organizations which have persistently fought the right of the workers to organize in bona fide trade unions and use collective bargaining to secure decent wages, hours and other work conditions attempted to transfer their reactionary principles to the text of the recovery bill.

Notable among these unpatriotic groups were the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. To them "recovery" meant exclusively the "recovery" of profits for those who own and control industry and the continued subjugation of the workers by the notorious company union and individual bargaining with their unorganized employees.

In their report to the convention the Executive Council gave an account of how the Recovery Act was saved for the workers who perform most of the necessary labor in the production and distribution of wealth, and touched upon many subjects at present uppermost in the minds of the workers of the country. Following are high lights from the report:

Strong criticism of the hours and wages thus far incorporated in the fair competition codes set up under the National Recovery Act as utterly inadequate to meet the crisis presented by over 11,000,000 unemployed workers and provide the decent living standards imperatively necessary to absorb the products of our industrial plants, was made by the Council.

In plain violation of the spirit of the Recovery Act, the Council said, employers have so perverted

some codes as to "actually increase hours and decrease workers' incomes."

The Council also protested vigorously against the anomaly that although the workers have more at stake than any other element they are refused membership in the bodies established to administer the codes.

"The standards established by the codes thus far approved," the Council asserted, "disclose definitely the following developments and problems:

"Hours of work are too long to assure absorption of the millions without jobs.

"Minimum wages are so low that purchasing power lags behind production."

Work of Organization

The militant and constructive work performed by the American Federation of Labor in enrolling thousands of workers in the ranks of trade unionism since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Law is told with clearness and precision by the Council.

"Conscious of the fact that lack of organization among wage-earners had been a major factor in the unbalance in distribution of national income which was one of the causes of our economic breakdown, labor regarded the passage of the National Recovery Act as imposing an obligation upon wage-earners to organize in trade unions," the Council said.

"Wage-earners have been quick to seize the opportunity for organization which the legislation affords them. After four years of uncertainties of unemployment and loss of savings, wage-earners turn eagerly to an agency that provides opportunity for effectively bettering their conditions and giving them a greater degree of security. Accordingly, both spontaneous and directed organizing campaigns have been vigorously under way. More charters per day since July 1 have been granted to federal labor unions than at any previous time for which we have records."

Collective Control of Industry

The National Industrial Recovery Act is "the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by Congress," declared the Council.

"It marks a new epoch in the development of our economic practices.

"It institutes a definite change from the formulation of industrial policies by individuals to collective control and organization upon an industry-wide basis.

"The act provides one of the most fundamental changes ever initiated in an industrial country."

The object of the Recovery Act, the Council said, "is to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources."

Unemployment Insurance

The possibility that unemployment insurance, which has made practically no progress in state legislatures or the Federal Congress, may advance

(Continued on Page Two)

San Francisco Listed With Cities Violating Blanket Agreement

Charging that public utilities are violating the President's re-employment agreement, known as the blanket code, by cutting pay, altering working conditions to suit their convenience against and in some cases carrying on a campaign against union affiliation, utility employees all over the nation are threatening to strike. This was made known in a letter sent to General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, says a Washington dispatch.

The letter points out that no code has been provided for the electric light and power industry, and urgently requests that a date for a public hearing on a code be set. It charges that the electric utilities were violating the letter and spirit of the Recovery Act before the acceptance of the President's re-employment agreement, and says the companies are using the agreement to lower wages, in many instances, and otherwise to modify existing conditions to favor themselves.

Charges in the letter are based upon a nationwide survey just completed by the Electrical Workers. Reports from local unions charge violations of the re-employment agreement by electric light and power companies in East Peoria, Ill.; San Francisco; Springfield, Mass.; Butte, Mont.; Shreveport, La.; Great Falls, Mont.; Houston, Texas; Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Calif., and Peru, Ind.

Among the charges were the following:

The President's agreement, as put into effect temporarily by the utilities, works to lower wages, instead of increasing purchasing power.

The agreement has not served to increase employment, but has operated merely to further a share-the-work movement among the employees at the expense of the employees.

Regular employees are hired only on "emergency work," when there is no real emergency, but because the companies wish to refrain from hiring additional help.

D. W. Tracy, international president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary, signed the letter to General Johnson.

WHICH MAKES IT EVEN

Maid—I'm sorry, but she said to tell you that she is not at home. Caller—Oh, that's all right; just tell her that I'm glad I didn't come.

NATIONAL COMMUNITY CHEST BUDGET

Facing the winter with millions of destitute jobless workers and their families menaced with suffering throughout the United States, a total of \$73,000,000, equal to the 1929 Community Chest budget, was agreed on as the required sum for 1934 at the final session in Washington of the Conference on Human Needs.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

(Continued from Page One)

by means of the fair competition codes established under the National Industrial Recovery Act, is visioned in the report. The Council said:

"One code, the coat and suit, provides that the unemployment fund shall be continued as soon as conditions in the industry warrant."

Abolition of Child Labor

American employers who have used the poverty of the workers for the purpose of exploiting helpless children and turning their tender bodies and souls into profits based on greed have been severely crimped in this unholy practice by the fair competition codes established under the National Recovery Act, according to the Executive Council.

"Much gratifying progress has been made in eliminating the employment of children in industry," the Council said.

"Every code has 16 years as the minimum age for employment and 18 has been accepted as the minimum in hazardous industries.

"It is obvious that the code procedure which escapes the difficulties of federal legislation may prove an effective way of meeting some of the social problems of industry."

Increased Buying Power

Employment for our millions of jobless workers and increased buying power for the masses, which are the underlying purposes of the National Recovery Act, will not be achieved unless the working people are accorded representation in all bodies which participate in code making under the act, the report says.

The hope that the dismissal wage may become a part of many industrial codes set up by authority of the National Recovery Act was expressed by the Council.

The council called attention to the fact that in the brief which William Green, president of the A. F. of L., submitted in the hearing on the automobile code the dismissal wage was proposed.

The anti-social policy of many corporations and individual employers in refusing employment to older workers was emphatically condemned by the Council. "The policy of establishing an age limit for hiring workers is a grave menace to the older worker," the Council said.

Deep Significance of Miners' Great Victory In Bituminous Fields

Bituminous coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America have signed a contract covering wages and working conditions for 340,000 miners in non-union fields, from Pennsylvania to the Alabama line.

The agreement was signed by President Roosevelt and General Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Code provisions on tonnage and basic day rates were carried out in the agreement, which fixes the basic wage scales for nearly every mine in the nation and is declared to be one of the most comprehensive labor agreements ever signed in the United States. Only Alabama and western Kentucky are omitted from the agreement, which was signed by at least one operator who had sworn he would never again have dealings with the United Mine Workers.

The agreement is an aftermath of the active organization campaign carried on in the non-union fields by the United Mine Workers as soon as the Recovery Act became law on June 16.

With its provisions for wage increases of between 20 and 300 per cent and its clauses safeguarding the pay of the men and insuring them the right to check-weighmen on the tipples and check-measuring men to inspect loaded coal cars, the agreement is regarded by the miners as a "magna carta" which will play an important part in the stabilization of the industry.

Dovetailed into the wage and working agreement is the soft coal code, which, in the opinion of the operators, will be equally effective in leading to a rational solution of the outstanding problems of their industry.

The operators fought against the unionization of their mines for many weeks, but resigned themselves to signing a union wage agreement when they were convinced that their mines had been unionized.

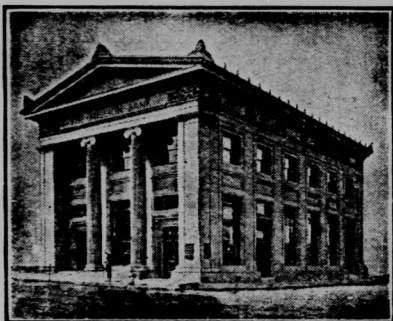
STATE'S WINERIES SHOW ACTIVITY

Following a tour of northern California in connection with business of the Bank of America, of which he is vice-president, Carl F. Wente stated that winery owners are active at present in replacing cooperage, repairing buildings and increasing the storage capacity in preparation for the crushing of this season's grape crop, which will begin in the near future. This activity already is reflected in increased business in allied lines, he observed, notably redwood lumber, utilized for barrels and storage tanks, machinery, steel, glass, copper and brass. The benefit to employment is demonstrated by the fact that in one day \$3000 in new payroll checks were handled by one of his bank's branches.

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Convention Is Urged To Place Boycott on German Commodities

A militant boycott of German commodities by the American labor movement was recommended by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement discussing the intolerable situation in Germany under the dictatorship of Chancellor Adolph Hitler and the possibility of the A. F. of L. convention, which convened in Washington this week, taking emphatic action to place the Nazi monstrosity on labor's "We Don't Patronize" list.

Mr. Green declared he had reliable reports from American observers who have visited Germany and who have brought back direct and indisputable evidence of torture and of the complete crushing of the German labor movement by Hitler's Nazi dictatorship. This evidence, he said, would undoubtedly be laid before the Federation's convention.

Asserting that the Hitlerites have used "cruel and uncivilized terrorism" against all those who oppose their dictatorship, and that the German labor movement has been destroyed and the long-recognized rights of the German working men and women ruthlessly trampled under foot by Hitler's "barbarians," Mr. Green expressed the belief that the delegates to the Federation's convention would unanimously place every product made in Germany on American labor's blacklist and militantly enforce it until German goods manufactured under the liberty-destroying Hitler-Hindenburg regime, whose weapons against civilization are torture, exile and death, are absolutely barred from all territory which floats the Stars and Stripes as the emblem of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

N.R.A. LABOR ADVISORS

The following have been appointed labor advisors to the Recovery Administration: W. F. Kelly, of the Textile Workers, for the hair and jute felt industry; Miss Rose Schneiderman, for the novelty curtain, drapery, bedspread and novelty pillow industry; Frank Helle, of the Piano and Organ Workers, for the piano manufacturing industry; George L. Berry, of the Pressmen, for the set-up paper box industry; J. A. Franklin, for the steel tubular and firebox boiler industry.

Sanction Submission to Voters Of Local Public Works Program

As a vital step toward unemployment relief the Board of Supervisors last week voted, 11 to 2, to submit thirteen public works projects to the voters on November 7. Certain of the supervisors reserve the right to change their vote upon final action on the enabling ordinance unless the government has approved all or part of the various projects by October 16, according to the resolution, which reads:

"The bonds described herein shall not be offered for sale or sold unless the United States government, through the National Industrial Recovery Act, or other legislation, shall make a grant to the municipality of not less than 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials employed upon the improvement described herein."

The projects total \$34,941,000 and, briefly described, are as follows: (1) Improvement to water supply and fire protection system, \$12,095,000; (2) increasing height of dam at Hetch Hetchy, \$3,500,000; (3) construction of Red Mountain Bar power house and power transmission line from Newark to San Francisco, including sub-stations, step-down station and distribution system, \$6,308,-

000; (4) Yacht Harbor additions and improvements, \$815,000; (5) sewer building and reconditioning, \$2,625,000; (6) fire cisterns and extension of high pressure system, \$2,000,000; (7) conforming streets to approaches to new bay bridges, \$2,100,000; (8) municipal warehouse addition, and repair shop and garage construction, \$325,000; (9) completion of Aquatic Park, \$700,000; (10) filling tidelands for new runway at municipal airport, \$260,000; (11) construction of agricultural exposition pavilion, \$1,250,000; (12) Taraval extension of Municipal Railway, \$63,000; (13) new hall of justice, \$2,900,000.

Exiled Striking Hosiery Worker Returns as Federation Organizer

Organization activities in Wisconsin have been given a tremendous stimulus by the announcement that the Kenosha branch of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers has been re-established. The local was disbanded the last time after the sensational strike against the "Allen-A" which made labor history in America. The drama of the present situation is heightened by the fact that Allen Steele, a former "Allen-A" striker who was driven out of the town after the strike, has now rebuilt the union in his capacity of organizer for the federation.

President to Speak At Gompers Ceremony

Labor's memorial tribute to Samuel Gompers, given expression in bronze and marble, will be dedicated at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, October 7, to take its place in the capital with other enduring memorials to the nation's great. President Roosevelt will be the chief speaker. Discussing what the memorial means to labor and the nation, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"The Gompers Memorial is designed as a lasting memorial to the work of the beloved leader of labor in the interest of justice, liberty, the home and children. It will remind generations to come of the work of Gompers, who was one of the great builders of this nation, during both peace and war.

"The memorial, built with the voluntary offerings of thousands of trade unionists, is a monument to the principle of voluntary action to which Gompers contributed so much and which has come to be recognized in democratic countries as the soundest basis for progress. This principle is now recognized in the National Industrial Recovery Act, under which wage earners are given the right to organize freely and voluntarily, without restraint or interference. It is the principle to which Mr. Gompers gave alliance during his long life of service to humanity."

Secretary of Labor Outlines Program to Prevent Depressions

Addressing a general session of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in New York on Monday last, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins outlined an economic program designed to prevent depressions, built around unemployment reserves. Other remedies advocated by the secretary were:

Social and industrial provisions for old age.

Public works or government expenditures planned in advance for stimulating employment and business in time of early slack in employment.

Free public employment exchanges on a national scale; development by industry of means for employment stabilization, and an agricultural program integrated with industry and adult education.

For unemployment insurance, the labor secretary declared for a compulsory system, "because I believe it would provide an incentive for the stabilization of employment. The managers for industry would be exerting themselves to reduce their premiums just as they become interested in safety devices to cut their premiums under various state workmen's compensation laws."

STATE FEDERATION HEAD DIES

James Garvey, president of the Rhode Island State Federation of Labor, died September 11 at Pascoag, R. I., after a long illness. Mr. Garvey was for many years prominently identified with the Granite Cutters' Union in New England. Governor Green of Rhode Island, officers of the State Federation of Labor and many others were present at the funeral.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1933

Strikes Always Follow Depressions

Much sarcastic comment is indulged in by news and editorial writers in the daily press anent the numerous strikes recently inaugurated. Apparently, according to these critics, labor is entirely responsible.

More sober-minded observers, however, will see in the disturbances the natural reaction of the worker to the dilatory manner in which the employers have accepted the N.R.A. program and the many efforts being made to evade its mandates.

The National Labor Board is proceeding as rapidly as possible to the setting up of regional mediation boards. Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the national board, announced this week. At the same time he called for an active informed public opinion to back up these boards as well as the national board.

"It is our experience that public opinion takes care of many things," said Chairman Wagner. "In a democracy it is the strongest sanction that exists. Misapprehensions exist about the methods of this board. Why don't we club recalcitrants?—Why don't we do drastic things instantly?—are questions put to us. Of course we regard our decisions as binding on the parties, and so far none has been questioned, and of course, too, we have the power of the recovery law back of us. But for methods of enforcing the board's acts, let the realization sink in that we rely on the slower but far weightier force of public opinion rather than rushing around with what might be supposed to be clubs.

"I don't think it is a bad sign because there are many labor disputes, unfortunate though strikes and lockouts are in a recovery movement. Anybody with foresight expected it. Every depression has been followed by so-called labor disturbances. In this case you have not only recovery from depression, but a planned readjustment involving the whole economic structure. The inevitable disturbances were foreseen by the President in setting up this board.

"Tremendous social progress through a single piece of legislation—that is what the recovery law attempts. It was dictated by ambitions for social advance, as well as by economic necessity. Instead of the lip service paid in the past, the economic and social benefits of shorter hours and better wages are now being actively taught through the N.R.A. Child labor was abolished at a stroke, and sweatshops are going. Employers who never had to deal with labor in an organized form, as well as labor leaders who cling to worn-out rules, are proving slow to respond to the new teaching. This board tries to deal with the laggards, deliberately but persistently expecting by the rightness and impartiality of its decisions to contribute to that public opinion which will enforce its decisions."

Slow Progress by N.R.A.

"The N.R.A. has done its preliminary work. It is a good work, but it is not enough. It has put new principles into American industry and into the relation of government and business. It has increased employment, largely by the 'share work' process, which puts the whole burden on labor and does not much increase purchasing power. . . . But it has not restored prosperity, and it is now evident to everybody, as it was to the observant from the beginning, that by itself it can not do so."

The above quotation is from the pen of Chester Rowell, printed in his daily column of the "Chronicle." It is a fair statement of conditions as they exist, and represents the general reaction to the tremendous effort inaugurated by the President to bring about a return of normal prosperity. When we are inclined to be impatient at the slow progress being made it may be well to consider the revolutionary character of the remedies proposed and the natural opposition of those who resent the intrusion of government into business when, besides conferring benefits, it insists upon having a voice in saying how those benefits shall be utilized for the common good.

The writer points out that restoration of business activity must be artificial, "and this being the case, the only practical thing to do . . . is to join in the common effort to make it work if it can."

If more newspaper men took the common sense view of the N.R.A. experiment that Rowell expresses it would greatly aid in "making it work." But instead we find them at Washington advocating a code for the newspaper industry which is pronounced one of the most ridiculous attempts to evade the spirit of the President's program which has been submitted. And, sad to say, it is probably the only one which contests the abolition of child labor.

Tribute to Samuel Gompers

A merited tribute to the beneficial influence of the late Samuel Gompers on the trade union movement and American institutions generally was paid by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the Federation. Relative to Gompers' constructive work in the interest of the toilers while he lived, the Council said:

"The reason for our choice of Washington for our convention city this year constitutes an historic link in the continuity of union development—the dedication of a memorial to one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers. The memory and the record of the man who served as the chief executive of the Federation for more than forty years are an inspiration to us in this period of rebirth. In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees.

"The life of Samuel Gompers was devoted unreservedly to the labor movement, and the quality of his leadership brought respect and standing to our movement. As in this convention we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved under the leadership of our first president."

The daily newspapers seem to be more interested in reputed factional differences of leaders of the American Federation of Labor, in session at Washington, than in the actual work before the convention. The fact is that the growing strength of the organization, together with the recognition accorded by the administration to the leaders of organized labor in the activities of the N.R.A., are responsible for a fear on the part of industrialists that the President's plan of organized labor meeting with organized capital on equal terms was not a mere gesture.

Organization of the board of the Federal Insurance Corporation, which will set up a fund to guarantee deposits of banks which can qualify for admission, has been effected in Washington. Walter J. Cummings of Chicago, as chairman, and E. G. Bennett of Utah and J. F. T. O'Connor, controller of the currency, were sworn into office. The first step will be the preparation of regulations, following which there will be a nation-wide examination of banks to determine their eligibility. The federal law for the guarantee of bank deposits was enacted by the last session of Congress. It was supported by the American Federation of Labor as a necessary measure to protect millions of depositors from losing their savings through the rascality and inefficiency of the bankers.

Senator Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board, in a statement asking that labor disputes be first submitted to the board, says: "We do not object to workers using the strike if there is no other way left open to them. But, we do urge them, and their employers, first to try to negotiate their differences and, second, to have recourse to this board before striking or locking out. Even after a strike the conference table is the place to settle, once the board has cleared the air. Take the Berkeley Woolen Mills decision—a clear-cut ruling that the employees had the right to representatives even if they were not the employees of the company. Conferring on the basis of that decision both parties came to agreement within half an hour."

GUS BECKER

Gus had a host of friends, many of them knowing and loving him for more than a generation. This legion of friends will remember him always as a real man and one to be relied upon under any and all circumstances. While we mourn his death, yet we are mindful of the good he did and feel certain that his life is an inspiration to us all to continue as strong in fealty to truth and principle as he was. May he rest in peace! Our deepest sympathy in her bereavement goes forth to his wife, Mrs. Marie Becker, whose deep appreciation and understanding of his work at all times spurred him on to give the best to our movement that was in him.—"Bakers' Journal."

MR. HEARST PLEADS FOR PROFITS

William Randolph Hearst is out with a series of editorials scolding organized labor and begging President Roosevelt to speak to the country on "the vitally important matter of profits."

Mr. Hearst owes his fortune chiefly to the patronage of workingmen. In that he is like Henry Ford; and the resemblance goes farther, for both are ready to turn on labor at the first opportunity. Mr. Hearst has much to say for the workingman—when there is nothing for big business to lose or labor to gain by his championship. But when the lines are drawn on a practical, live issue, as now, Mr. Hearst is seldom or never in the labor camp.

That profits are necessary to the continuance of privately-owned industry, no one denies. But to make profits the goal of public policy has been tried and failed. It was the guiding principle of the visible government at Washington as well as of the invisible government centering in Wall Street for a dozen years; and the last four of those dozen years have seen millions of people hungry in the presence of warehouses bursting with unsold food.

Concentration of wealth is the basic cause of the depression, and better distribution of wealth is the only means of cure. President Roosevelt has shown that he knows this. If he speaks to the people—and "Labor" hopes he will—he is not likely to repeat the stale rehash of Andrew Mellon's economics which Mr. Hearst puts in his editorials.—"Labor."

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

A decision by the State Supreme Court confirms the right of Duncan Matheson to run for re-election as city and county treasurer in the November election, despite the fact that he is entitled to a pension of \$208 monthly from the city as a retired police officer.

The horrible tragedy in southern California, in which approximately two score persons lost their lives, in all probability through thoughtlessness on the part of a smoker and lack of proper supervision on the part of those in charge of the relief work, causes a wave of sorrow and sympathy throughout the country.

The National Association of Apartment House Owners and Managers, in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, turned down a suggestion for a fifty-four-hour week under the plea that they must work their employees sixty hours a week. Yet they probably display the N.R.A. emblem as an indication that they are co-operating with the President in fighting unemployment.

The vote in Virginia last Tuesday in favor of repeal of the eighteenth amendment but emphasizes the country's desire to be rid of prohibition and gives assurance of an early end to the "noble experiment." Thirty-two states have voted affirmatively on repeal, with not a single negative vote being registered. It is a foregone conclusion that the remaining four votes will be secured before the end of the year.

Vigilante methods reminiscent of the old West are reputed to be under way at Lodi to combat the strike of grape pickers for higher wages. Midnight mass meetings to formulate plans for action against the strikers are being called. With all the state and federal agencies for settling controversies of this nature, little patience will be shown by the people of California with those who take the law into their own hands.

The wholesale commodity price index of the bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor continued its upward trend during the week of September 23 and moved upward to the highest point that has been reached for the present year. The index for the week shows an increase of 20 per cent over the low point of the year, which was reached during the week of March 4, with an index of 59.6.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and himself a former newspaper worker, is urging the Recovery Administration to place news and editorial writers on an equality with the skilled mechanics employed in the same offices. The advocates of the "open shop" can point to the average newspaper as a splendid example of the efficacy of their plan in keeping down wages. The news writers are not organized—the printing crafts are.

New York, in the midst of a hotly contested municipal election, presents the spectacle of the old-line politicians fighting for the continuance of gang rule against the forces of reform. It is not a new situation for the great metropolis, which has undergone many similar fights and returned to the old methods after the reform storm has abated. It remains to be seen whether the redoubtable LaGuardia can muster sufficient support for his reform platform against Tammany and the machine.

The decision of Federal Judge St. Sure upholding the constitutionality of the agricultural adjustment act, twin measure of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and the right of the government to ob-

tain injunctions to enforce the provisions of the farm marketing agreements, causes a sigh of relief to go up from those doubting Thomases who have feared that the President's rehabilitation legislation would not stand court test. It should result in a more confident spirit and set the wheels of industry revolving at an early date.

The fact of a citizen having worn the uniform of the United States army does not mean that he can demand and receive from the government a benefit which no other citizen receives, was the courageous announcement of President Roosevelt in his Chicago speech this week. At the same time he made it plain that a veteran suffering from injuries received in the service was entitled to the utmost consideration from the government. Always liberal to those who with arms defended it, the United States will continue that policy with justice and impartiality, says the President, and the people will indorse his views.

Two days after a walkout of mill hands at Tientsin, China, a military official of the provincial government arrested seventy of the strikers charged with instigating the strike. With such a large number of their leaders removed and more arrests threatened, the employees gave up the struggle and returned to work without amelioration of the oppressive conditions which inspired the protest. The Chinese employers evidently have been reading the California newspaper accounts of the manner in which the discontented fruit pickers in this state have been handled by the employers in co-operation with local police officials.

The establishment of a union labor party is one of the propositions submitted to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in Washington. It is expected to result in considerable discussion. Whether the American labor movement is prepared to enter politics on the plan in force in England and other European countries is considered doubtful. But that there is much sincere thought along this line by trade unionists can not be ignored. Many are of the opinion that concerted political action by labor must sooner or later be undertaken. The old-time trade unionist who believes in use of economic strength alone will not be easily won over.

British Fraternal Delegates

To A. F. of L. Convention Sail

J. Rowan, general secretary of the Electrical Trades Union, and J. Hall, financial secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Union, fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, sailed from Southampton on September 20 for the American Federation of Labor convention in Washington. They will return with a formal report on the National Industrial Recovery Act.

EMPLOYER vs. STATE

Industrial operators should place human life first and the law of California, plus public sentiment, requires that this course be followed, Will J. French, of the State Department of Industrial Relations, contends in a correspondence with a well-known mining engineer, as reported in the "Safety News." He thinks it a mistake to place upon the Industrial Accident Commission the obligation of enforcing safety rules and regulations. Such a course is contrary to law and to the best methods of enforcement. He states that the California law says deliberately that the employer must furnish a safe place of employment, and it does not lodge in the commission the necessity of seeing that the employer obeys the law. Such plan of enforcement, Mr. French continues, "would mean that we would have to have an army of safety engineers and inspectors. This would be opposed to public policy and be an expense that could not be thought of. The commission is given authority to prepare the safety standards and to assist in every way possible, and it also has the right to inspect places of work. * * * If an industry takes the position that safety precautions will only be taken when the state official is on the premises, it is reasonable to expect a laxity that will mean more industrial accidents just as soon as the place of employment is left by the official. In other words, safety must be a continuous process and can only be really successful when the owner and the superintendent and the foreman and each individual employee enter wholeheartedly into the processes that save lives and limbs. It is conceded by all students of the subject that the educational side is far more responsible for success than machinery guarding."

Further along in the correspondence the state official said: "A few days ago I talked to a gentleman who is very well known in the mining industry of the West, and he agreed with me that if the employees in the mining industry had a strong union, such as exists in many of the other mining states, the safety status would be changed materially."

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Platform Adopted by Union Labor Party

At a meeting of the Union Labor Party held on Saturday evening, September 30, a platform was adopted and permanent officers were elected, with a view to taking an active part in the impending campaign for election of municipal officials.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Daniel C. Murphy; vice-chairman, Thomas Doyle; secretary, John A. O'Connell. In the absence of Secretary O'Connell, Henry Heidelberg was named temporary secretary.

After adopting a platform and appointing Wednesday, October 4, as the date for hearing candidates' views on that document, the meeting adjourned until Saturday evening, October 7. The platform in full is as follows:

"The Union Labor Party will support for public office only candidates duly qualified therefor, who by their records and character can be depended on to stand for the economic welfare and civic progress of San Francisco, and who are in sympathy with the aims and aspirations of organized labor for the betterment of conditions of all who toil.

"The following are the policies to which our candidates are pledged, and which they will strive to carry out:

"1. That the municipal court judges be called to sit in superior court cases when additional temporary judges are needed, as a matter of economy and to obviate the practice of calling in outside judges not of our own choosing.

"2. That the civil service be maintained unimpaired, and that the commission protect municipal employees in their positions and their rights to vacations with pay.

"3. That we are behind the President in his efforts to relieve the unemployed, will support the strict enforcement of the N.R.A. program, and insist upon labor's right to collective bargaining for the establishment of decent wages and conditions of employment.

"4. That we pledge our candidates to early municipal distribution of power, the continuation of the 5-cent street-car fare, the two-men operation of street-cars, the extension of the municipal railway to Fleishacker Playgrounds, and that profits derived from any publicly operated utility be used for the purpose of reducing rates.

"5. That we favor the strict enforcement of the provisions of section 98 of the charter, regarding wages for public contract work, and insist that preference for employment be given to residents of San Francisco.

"6. We favor the establishment of Greater San

Francisco under a borough form of government separating and defining the functions of the general and the local officers.

"7. We demand the efficient repair and upkeep of streets, and that per diem employees have their employments stabilized, to afford them a decent living.

"8. We favor the proposed bond issues, to be financed under the N.R.A., for the development of our airport, the water system and electric power.

"9. We favor an adequate and progressive school building program and fair compensation and treatment of teachers. We favor that all city employees be granted the right to organize for the protection of their interests and just demands; and that emergency deductions of municipal employees' pay be discontinued on and after July 1, 1934."

Union Conditions and Wages Won by Striking Garment Workers

Twenty-five thousand white goods workers in New York have won a strike settlement that gives them higher wages, union recognition and other gains. The strike, which lasted three weeks, was settled through intervention of the labor mediation committee of the local N.R.A. organization.

The terms of the agreement included the 37½-hour week, week work scales of \$21 for operators, \$17 for pressers and \$17 for examiners; a piece-work scale of 65 cents an hour for an average minimum worker; an automatic increase of approximately 10 per cent for all workers receiving these scales; registration of all outside contracts with the union, and unequivocal recognition of the workers' organization. The agreement established the closed shop by obligating the employers to employ only members of the union.

The strikers were members of the White Goods Workers' Union, affiliated to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

UNEMPLOYMENT SCOURGE

Eleven million American working men and women are still vainly, helplessly and hopelessly seeking jobs from the owners of industry, according to the monthly report on unemployment by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Although the impetus of the President's re-employment program is estimated to have put 815,000 jobless back to work in August, with continuing gains for September, the fact that the 12,204,000 unemployed in June only decreased to 11,001,000 in September indicates that the surface of the unemployment problem has merely been ruffled.

Pointing out that the resources of the 11,000,000 still jobless are completely exhausted and that the 3,500,000 families now supported by public relief is likely to increase to 4,500,000 during the coming winter, Mr. Green declared that the greatest crisis in America's scourge of unemployment lies directly ahead.

Many Candidates for Board of Supervisors

With thirty-five candidates in the field for the five vacancies to be filled on the Board of Supervisors, the municipal campaign may be said to be on in earnest, and between now and election day, November 7, some lively campaigning may be expected by the small army of candidates. Nominations closed on Tuesday last.

The complete list of those filing for the various positions is as follows:

Supervisors—Harry C. Alexander, Jack Bishop, Arthur Brown, Victor J. Canepa (inc.), Alexander C. Carrillo, John P. Courter, Charles S. Delaney, John Diaz, Thomas F. Feeley, Alfred Fenton, Edward Harris, Frank R. Havenner (inc.), J. Emmet Hayden (inc.), John J. Hayes, L. Raymond Holmes, John M. Kennedy, John G. Lawlor, Frank B. Lorigan, Sam McKee, James B. McSheehy (inc.), Carl W. Miles (inc.), Harry L. Morrison, George Peak, Jefferson E. Peyser (inc.), Charles T. Phillips, James E. Power Jr. (inc.), John M. Ratto, Walter G. Reamley, Adolph E. Schmidt, E. Jack Spaulding (inc.), William P. Stanton (inc.), Jesse H. Stephenson, Louise Todd, James Otis Tracy, Adolph Uhl.

City Attorney—John J. O'Toole (inc.), T. C. Van Ness Jr.

Treasurer—Charles J. Gavin Jr., Neil Hickey, Duncan Matheson (inc.).

Judge of Municipal Court No. 1—Thomas F. Prendergast (inc.), Allen Spivock.

Judge of Municipal Court No. 2—George J. Steiger (inc.).

Judge of Municipal Court No. 3—Alfred J. Fritz (inc.).

Judge of Municipal Court No. 4—Elizabeth B. Cassidy, Sylvain J. Lazarus (inc.).

Railway Shopmen Will Refuse To Extend Deduction Agreement

Shopmen of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway have voted to oppose continuation of the present pay schedule after October 31, says a dispatch from Springfield, Ill.

H. E. Burgess, general chairman of the Frisco Association of Metal Craft and Car Department Employees, said the shopmen's system board voted unanimously against extending an agreement which permits 10 per cent deductions from basic rates of pay up to October 31.

Rising prices have increased the cost of living and made necessary a return to basic wages fixed in a five-year contract signed by the men and officials of the road this spring, Burgess said.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The American Federation of Government Employees, which recently held its second annual convention in Washington, is planning an aggressive membership campaign in every state in the Union.

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Rev. Robert E. Lucey On "Open Shop" Evils

Commenting upon a series of articles intended to demonstrate the social and economic advantages of the so-called "open shop," which have been running in "a distinguished newspaper of Los Angeles," Rev. Dr. Robert E. Lucey, pastor of St. Anthony's church of Long Beach, gives some very clear-cut observations of the doctrine in actual practice.

The encyclical of Pope Leo on the right of workers to organize is quoted, together with the reference thereto which has been approvingly stated by Pope Pius XI. The comment by Dr. Lucey then goes on to say:

An Unfair Advantage

"Advocates of the 'open shop' say that they will deal with their own employees but not with the union, not with a third party, not with the business agent of the union. This gives the employer an unfair advantage. His employees are hired men; if they fight for better wages, shorter hours and better conditions of labor, they are in danger of being fired. The business agent of the union does not depend upon the employer for his daily bread; he can fight the battles of the workers without losing his job."

Conceding that there may have been certain regrettable incidents and false leaders in "labor's war for industrial justice," the writer then goes on to say: "For every unworthy and disloyal labor leader there are scores of others who are sincere and upright in their devotion to the cause of organized labor. The racketeer gets front page publicity while a thousand decent and earnest men remain unsung. And speaking of rackets, what occasional dishonesty on the part of organized labor could possibly compare with the nationwide corruption, cruelty and greed of certain bankers and industrial leaders in this country?"

"Not Peace, but Slavery"

Returning to the principal subject of his article, Dr. Lucey continues:

"It is said of the 'open shop' that it assures industrial peace and harmony between employers and employed. It is the peace of force. When a strong man sits on the throat of a weaker man, you have a picture of 'open shop' peace. The little fellow who is down does not complain because the bully is sitting on his Adam's apple; but release the pressure on his windpipe and see if the man who is down will not have some complaint to register. Under the 'open shop' plan the worker does not fight, because he can not. That, however, is not peace, but slavery. The 'open shop' will give the workers justice when the employers become angels."

Reference is then made to an editorial in the "distinguished newspaper" which invoked a bless-

ing upon the "open shop" and a benediction on Los Angeles County as its stronghold. But Dr. Lucey made a discovery, and proceeds to relate:

"After heaping extravagant praise on this ancient atrocity the editor states that the 'open shop' means 'comparative immunity from the evils of unemployment and depression.' Los Angeles County, therefore, should be comparatively immune from unemployment and depression.

Boosters Make a Slip

"But alas! right beside this editorial, in the very next column, we find an account of unemployment in Los Angeles County. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is asking the Governor for more money to take care of the unemployed. He states that Los Angeles County unfortunately has about 46 per cent of the unemployment burden of the entire state. It should be noted that county clients must have at least a year's residence in the county to qualify for state or federal aid. These 46 per cent are not the floating unemployed. If therefore any gentle reader of that newspaper should be so unkind as to remove the column line separating these two articles, the combined statement reads as follows: 'Los Angeles County is the stronghold of the 'open shop'; the 'open shop' means comparative immunity from the evils of unemployment and depression; Los Angeles County unfortunately has approximately 46 per cent of the unemployment burden of the entire state.'"

Someone on the staff, however, seems to have noted the blunder and, the writer concludes:

"The next day the petition to the Governor was again discussed, but somehow overnight unemployment in Los Angeles County had decreased to 'more than 25 per cent of the state's total.' By this simple mathematical process 21 per cent of the depression was lifted in twenty-four hours and the dying 'open shop' was given another day to live."

N.R.A. Is Safeguard Against Destruction of Civilization

In a recent address given at Toronto, Canada, Peter Bollenbacher, general representative of the International Brewery Workers' Union, said that "if the N.R.A. fails in America you may expect the destruction of capitalism and with it the destruction of the civilization of all the world." Speaking to a large audience at the Canadian national exposition, he urged Canadian workers to organize to induce the Canadian government to inaugurate a similar program of recovery.

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Strikers Driven Out By Vigilante Methods

Press reports of the resort to vigilante methods by the farmers and vineyardists of Lodi, aided and abetted by the citizens of that community, in breaking up a strike of workers who were demanding 40 cents an hour and other concessions from the employers, seem to indicate that law and order was scorned by the regulators and the police and sheriff's officers conveniently turned their backs while the outrages were being committed.

After a midnight session the "vigilantes" remained at the scene of the disturbances until daylight, and then, despite the pleas of their leader, Walter E. Garrison, former state official, for peaceful action, they "drove the recalcitrants before them like cattle to the railroad depot."

A newspaper account of the occurrence says:

"The corps of strikers vanished as though by magic. Those that left in automobiles were followed by machines full of ranchers determined to prevent out-of-town picketing. For an hour after the main exodus lone strikers who had not been with the main body were being pounced upon and sent packing.

"And when it was all over and the excitement had died down 300 grinning ranchers, who said they 'felt better' than they had in weeks, went back to their homes for breakfast.

"All day ranches in the Lodi section of the valley were under guard of armed men.

"The strike, after raging for about two weeks, came to a climax Monday night, when strikers met at a mass meeting to reiterate their demands for 40 cents per hour for grape picking, release of all jailed workers, dismissal of all strike-breaking workers and rehiring of old grape pickers under union rules."

Claim was made that the striking fruit pickers were dominated by communists whose object was destructive.

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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

There is little doubt that the "press" has as much freedom today as it ever had, and still less doubt that such freedom is taken full advantage of, which is as it should be, and which, it is hoped, it always will be. But when statements are made concerning the press and which the press, generally speaking, does not want the reading public to become familiar with, the old blue pencil, as well as the freedom, are exercised a-plenty—at times almost to the point of exhaustion as well as exasperation. For instance, information finally has seeped through from Washington to the effect that, when the code proposed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was opened for hearing before Deputy Commissioner Lindsay Rogers almost two weeks ago, some statements were uttered by representatives of the printing trades unions who are vigorously protesting adoption of the code in its present form that were not given the widest publicity through the medium of the daily press—not, at least, on the Pacific Coast. If they were, or have been, they have totally escaped the attention of the conductor of this column, and apology is made in advance if what is said or revealed herein may be construed as anything in the way of criticism. There are few, outside the rather large audience assembled in the auditorium where the code hearing was held, who know that Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is credited with the statement to newspapermen that he thought all newspapers should come under that agreement, and the rather sweeping assertion that "newspapers didn't have to come in under any code; that they won't come in under one that covers all the printing industry, like that sponsored by the National Editorial Association." He is also said to have maintained that it was not possible for the 1200 newspapers comprising the membership of the A. N. P. A. to offer their workers anything better than an average forty-hour week over a six months' period with a maximum of forty-four hours. Mr. Hanson maintained, too, that in the smaller towns there is no unemployment in the printing trades, and that in some of the less populous centers publishers have been unable to get the number of printers needed. Wonder if Attorney Hanson has been searching for employment as a printer at any time during the last four years? If he has, it safely can be presumed his activities have been confined to regions far distant from the San Francisco Bay area. When Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, took the stand he opened with the announcement that "We are going to be a little more harsh with the newspapers than we have been toward the other branches of the printing industry." Howard also is president of the International Allied Printing Trades Association. Continuing, he said "the newspapers are out in front, urging everybody to help put the N.R.A. over, but you won't find one of them actually leading the way!" He said labor probably would ask a thirty-hour work-week for newspaper printers as against the thirty-two hour week demanded for other printing trades. "It will take that to put the printers back to work," he said. While the session was one of vital importance to newspaper printers throughout the nation and one filled with serious thought and mental alertness, it was not totally devoid of a vein of humor, which was furnished by President Howard in his fine defense of

the interests of the members of the organizations he represented. Charging that the newspapers had made no attempt to define or eradicate unfair trade practices, Howard described the publishers as "the most privileged, most influential and most powerful group of employers in the country, and that they were utilizing this position to evade the purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act." To drive home his argument, he employed this simile: "When a private in the army does not understand or refuses to obey an order, it is a matter of no great importance, but when staff officers fail to obey orders it is a more serious matter. The American people have considered newspaper publishers as leaders. In the President's own words, we are waging war. And the leaders are not obeying orders." And this one: "The American Newspaper Publishers' Association, which sponsored the code under consideration, places the individual publisher in a position of a doctor who refuses to take his own medicine, or a bald-headed barber who recommends hair tonic." According to Mr. Howard, only three of the fourteen articles in the President's Re-employment Agreement have been retained in the association's code. "The only way to designate the code," he said, "is as a bill of exceptions." Howard sharply criticized some of the practices of newspapers, terming them "unfair" as to competition. Among them was the printing of unlimited quantities of "throwaways" for advertisers; reducing advertising rates for outlying areas, but maintaining high metropolitan local rates, and the retention of the forty-eight hour work-week in many metropolitan districts while the Typographical Union itself has reduced the work-week of members to forty (and in many instances to fewer than forty) hours in five days.

Anent the foregoing, Heywood Broun, newspaper columnist, unleashed the following bouquet, which appeared in a local daily paper recently under the caption of "Directly and to the Point." " * * * I wish that every editor, reporter and columnist had been present at the Washington hearing on the code. After listening to the testimony of many men engaged in many branches of newspaper work, I think they could hardly avoid the impression that when it comes to stating a case the printers and the pressmen can give cards, spades and a few hearts to those journalists who at times have felt that the gift of expression was a commodity exclusively entrusted to their own care." Thank you, Mr. Broun, for the compliment; it probably will help in sustaining the morale of printing tradesmen, and the All Wise One above, as well as the humble inhabitants of this mundane sphere, must know that morale and plenty of it is needed here below in these parlous times.

And this, too, has to do with the code, as well as other codes: According to newspaper dispatches from Sacramento "concurrence in the ruling of Attorney General U. S. Webb that a national code approved under the N.R.A. for any trade or industry supersedes any state code was telegraphed to California by John M. Keating, assistant general N.R.A. counsel in Washington. Formal opinion on this point had been requested by Edwin M. Daugherty, chief of the California Recovery Act. The new ruling definitely fixes the jurisdiction of the national legislation affecting intrastate as well as interstate business."

A printer correspondent, writing from Honolulu, says things look bad there. He advises a "permanent" code has been adopted, and that if an average is struck between the white and Japanese operators, it will lower the wages of the whites about another \$30 a month and raise the Japanese about that much. In the meantime, he warns, every mainland printer should think twice before purchasing a ticket for the "Paradise (?) of the Pacific."

Louis J. O'Brien of the Neal, Stratford & Kerr chapel, writing from Philadelphia, says he met a number of former San Francisco typographers in

New York, among them "Cy" Hall, "Lofty" Stevens and William Reilly, all of whom requested him to convey their regards to their fellows of the craft on the Pacific Coast. Mr. O'Brien gave no information as to how soon he expected to return.

Marion B. Strayer of the Marcus Brower composing room is receiving the congratulations of his friends on the arrival of a baby girl in his home last Friday. When asked about the "blessed event," Marion smilingly tells you without a blush and with a degree of pride that "mamma and baby are doing nicely, and that an additional 'exhibit' has been placed in evidence before the N.R.A. board hearing the various printers' codes in support of President Howard's argument for a favorable decision."

Members of the Typographical Union were invited to conduct the service at the Phoenix Park Methodist Church in Kansas City last Sunday evening. J. T. Dormois, L. O. Miller and S. A. Leming of the union were the speakers, and a quartet composed of members of the same trade organization rendered musical numbers.

M. J. Markel of Los Angeles was a visitor to the city during the week. Markel served in the world war and was decorated by the French government for bravery in action. Being severely gassed on the field of battle, Markel was ordered home as a casualty, and on arriving in Los Angeles was surprised to hear the paper on which he had a situation—the "Morning Tribune"—had gone out of business. Markel has been in business in Los Angeles for quite a while, maintaining his membership in the International Typographical Union during all this time.

At the Labor Clarion's closing hour came the announcement of the death of W. A. Smith of the "Chronicle" chapel, closing an illness of more than two months. As the details of Mr. Smith's death are not available at this time, information concerning his funeral and the disposition of his remains will be disseminated through the daily press.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Two of three linotypes loaned to the San Diego "Sun" last year when depression had the "News" on the spot were brought here last week. Archie Priest, Mergenthaler trouble shooter, reconditioned and installed them in case a "rush" of business were to eventuate, not an improbability even if business of late months has mostly rushed past.

Friday of last week a morning paper issued a good-sized edition and pasted signs to this effect up and down the downtown streets. Someone with a sense of humor hung one of these signs on the "News" front door, and there it stayed until the big shots arrived, when it disappeared magically.

Death of a relative called Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sullivan to the southern part of San Joaquin Valley recently.

Mr. Sullivan got back just in time to receive a telegram notifying him C. V. Liggett had been hurt in an auto accident. Both legs were broken and internal injuries resulted. Mr. Liggett, formerly an operator on the "News," confined to Sugg Clinic, Ada, Okla., finds time hanging heavily on his hands, so Mr. Sullivan suggests friends here make a point of writing a letter or postcard weekly.

Though Beers was in court last week, it was not because the judge thought his name suggestive of liquor, 3.2 or otherwise. But some of the dailies considered the case worth featuring because Chester talks with his fingers, as did his witnesses, and an interpreter was necessary.

Harvey Bell of this chapel, No. 21's delegate to the Promotional League, has been elected a member of its Agitation Committee, which originates policies for promoting the union label.

One look at the newly installed linos Lou Schmidt, back from the East, took and allowed he had never realized what a fast operator he is until now, when two machines were needed soon as he left the shop.

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MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

"That's doing the right thing at the right time, for, besides defense purposes, it will afford us an opportunity of assisting weaker locals and doing organization work," said the M. T. D. U. officers when a majority of the members voted in favor of establishing the famous \$100,000 defense fund. But how many unions were given financial assistance? And what organization was accomplished with the \$100,000? No itemized statement of the expenditure of the defense fund has been given out, or published in the "Typographical Journal," as required by M. T. D. U. laws.

A recent statement issued by the executive council of the M. T. D. U. in which the formation of an International Mailers' Union is advocated, says: "There is no reason why we should have lost ten unions in seven years if these unions would have received the proper support." And further: "We could have chartered enough and more unions than would offset our loss, if we could have obtained charters from the I. T. U."

As some forty-six Mailer unions have passed out of existence for various reasons since the M. T. D. U. was organized, the executive council of the I. T. U. no doubt has sound reasons for not desiring to issue charters for Mailer unions at the request of M. T. D. U. officers, especially at this time, with the Mailer injunction in force.

The M. T. D. U. officers have asserted that if it were not for the M. T. D. U. "Mailers would be lost and buried in the I. T. U." Well, the major "outlaw" locals severed official relations with the M. T. D. U. five and six years ago. There has been no "lost and buried" among the "outlaw" locals, neither have any ceased to exist. All are doing nicely on the same basis as printer locals of the I. T. U.

By order of the 1933 convention of the M. T. D. U. a proposition submitted to the referendum on October 4 instructs the executive council of the M. T. D. U. to meet with the executive council of the I. T. U. for the purpose of "negotiating terms whereby mailers will be granted jurisdiction over their own craft." It further provides "that * * * adjustment be made so that those members wishing to continue beneficiary membership in the I. T. U. may do so upon payment of a proper amount."

Evidently the M. T. D. U. officers have learned nothing from the court's dismissal of their ancillary bill of complaint against the I. T. U.

The "outlaw" locals have good reasons for the dissolution of the M. T. D. U., besides strong opposition to any International Mailers' Union. The Chicago Mailers' Union, an "outlaw" local, during their last lockout, drew \$12,796 from the general fund, and \$840 from the defense fund of the I. T. U. They would have been a long time getting even one-twentieth of that sum from an M. T. D. U., or even any would-be International Mailers' Union.

Reports at hand indicate strife in New York Mailers' Union. President Charley Gallagher is to fill the late John McArdle's position as business agent until the first of the year. The salary of \$158 per week will go to McArdle's family. Meanwhile, Gallagher, retaining his position as foreman of the "News," is reported as having said at their last union meeting that "New York Mailers' Union did not want any czar," although he also appoints the executive committee of the union.

Charles N. Smith appears to be staging a comeback, having 167 votes at last union meeting. Joe McArdle alleges he has been given the double-cross by Rand Anderson and President Gallagher, and is on the warpath. With storm and strife afoot in that citadel of the M. T. D. U., New York Mailers' Union, it would seem that both the M. T. D. U. and the proposed International Mailers' Union are going to have a "rough and rugged road" to travel.

Important Mission of Community Chest

Shall these be
FORGOTTEN?



COMMUNITY CHEST
OCTOBER 23 - NOVEMBER 8, 1933

The goal of \$1,945,000 set for this year's Community Chest campaign, which opens October 23 and continues through November 8, must be reached. This is the irreducible minimum necessary to maintain our orphanages, day nurseries, hospitals, clinics, old people's homes, character building agencies and many other institutions of prime importance to San Francisco, says Mrs. L. J. Clayburgh, chairman of campaign publicity, who continues:

"Federal, state and county funds for relief are now available to meet the destitution caused by the depression. These funds can not be used to finance the agencies of the Community Chest.

"Money you give to your Community Chest rebuilds shattered homes, restores health to the sick, protects the aged and the cripples, provides care for little children and guides bewildered boys and girls.

"Our Community Chest must play an important role in the drama of recovery. It must be our task to lead back to confidence in themselves and to moral and physical health thousands of men, women and children who are today looking forward with hope."

The "Examiner" issued a 76-page edition last week, requiring a hand insert, giving many subs from other shops a night's work and overtime. The subs and others express themselves as being very appreciative of the fine spirit of co-operation shown them by Foreman Spink in mailing the edition.

Veteran Officials Re-elected

By Chicago Labor Federation

John Fitzpatrick has been re-elected president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, an office he has held twenty-seven years. Re-elected on the same ticket, also without opposition, were Edward N. Nockels, secretary for twenty-nine years, and Oscar F. Nelson, vice-president. Maurice Lynch and Arthur Olsen were re-elected financial secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Secretary Bob Hesketh Jubilant

Over Organization Campaign

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance is making real progress these days, says International Secretary Bob Hesketh, from the headquarters at Cincinnati. "Fifty-eight new charters have been issued in the last fifty-eight days," he added. "Some record, and we are proud of it. A total gain of 10,000 in the last four months is very encouraging.

"We thank the labor councils, the labor press, and American Federation of Labor organizers for their splendid support in our campaign. And we have prospects and feel assured of 10,000 more new members within the next ninety days. We are happily on the way."

Creel Firm in Determination

To Retire From N.R.A. Position

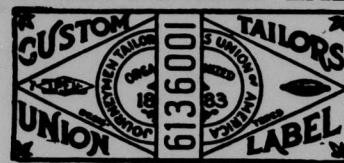
Although attempts have been made to induce George Creel, Pacific Coast administrator for N.R.A., to reconsider his resignation, he persists in his determination to retire unless his authority is more clearly defined and extended.

L. H. Peebles, liaison officer between the Department of Commerce and the N.R.A., was expected in San Francisco to endeavor to persuade Creel to remain at his post. Creel, however, has announced that he regards the mission of the official as futile. He agreed to remain at his post until he had discussed the matter with Peebles.

Creel informed Dr. John Dickinson of the Department of Commerce by telephone that all that is necessary is a "yes" or "no" answer to the question whether or not the Pacific Coast is to be given any control.

To the man who can't see his way clear to acceptance, the blanket code looks like a crazy quilt. —Wichita "Eagle."

THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES
HERMAN, Your Union Tailor
1104 MARKET STREET

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore
L. H. Rowig



Prices
Reasonable
Eyes Tested
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET } SAN FRANCISCO
181 POST STREET..... }
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons



One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

5 PIECE DINETTE SUITES

An entire carload of these Genuine Oak Suites with Arm Chair, Side Chairs and Extension Table with concealed equalizing slide. All these suites have stain proof finish, impervious to water, fruit acids, and even alcohol.

Fifteen distinctive styles included at \$34.75 to \$79.50.

Liberal Terms

S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of September 29, 1933.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Acting Secretary Henry Heidelberg. On account of the absence of President Vandeleur, Delegate Daniel C. Murphy was elected chairman pro tem. Vice-President Anthony Noriega was excused, also Secretary O'Connell.

Roll Call of Officers—All present except those excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Waitresses' Union No. 48, Mary Everson, vice Minnie Andrews; from Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, Fred West. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mrs. Gus Becker, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy extended her in her late bereavement. From the Golden Gate Valley Improvement Association, regarding the bocci ball alleys in the Funston Playground annex.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to organizing work.

Resolutions—From the Longshoremen's Association Nos. 38-79, resolutions protesting against the tactics of the employers and the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association, as follows:

"Believing that the vital existence of organized labor is wholly affected by the discriminatory methods used by officials of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association, 85 Clay street, against members of Local No. 38-79, International Longshoremen's Association, we present the following statements and resolution:

"Whereas, The San Francisco Longshoremen's Association officials are under the dominating influence of Captain Peterson, a representative of the Employers' Association, operating the Marine Service Bureau, 256 Mission street, who are carrying out tactics which are against the public policy and program outlined in the National Industrial Recovery Act; and

"Whereas, Captain Peterson is assisting officials

of the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association to recruit and give free temporary membership to men recruited from all sources possible to replace experienced bona fide longshoremen who are residents and taxpayers, for no other reason than their refusal to pay dues and belong to the 'Blue Book' organization (the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association); and

"Whereas, If this policy is allowed to continue it will place a great number of I. L. A. members on the city relief roll; and

"Whereas, Everyone knows that the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association is nothing more than an employers' union; therefore, the agreement that was drawn up between the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association and the Employers' Association is nothing more than a 'yellow dog' contract, contrary to laws passed by the Congress of these United States; and

"Whereas, The San Francisco Central Labor Council and affiliated organizations condemn this action of the Employers' Association and the San Francisco Longshoremen's Association; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Roosevelt, General Hugh S. Johnson, the local N.R.A., and the C.R.A., United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, and the Steamship Owners' Association."

The foregoing resolution was introduced in the session of the San Francisco Labor Council by Delegate Charles Cutright of Local No. 38-79, I. L. A., and motion was thereupon duly made and seconded, and after debate, unanimously carried, that the said resolution be concurred in, and copies forwarded to the parties mentioned in the resolution, with the request that an investigation be made of the grievances thus presented at the hands of the National Recovery Administration.

Request Complied With—From Vice-President Anthony Noriega, requesting to be excused, as he was going to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the culinary workers and the Will King R. K. O. restaurant, 25 Taylor street, after a general discussion the matter was held in abeyance. Also the controversy between the culinary workers and Herbert's Grill was laid over for one week. The secretary was instructed to notify the Pacific Aggregates Company of 82 Second street to appear before the next meeting of the committee relative to its controversy with the Hoisting Engineers; and to also notify Tait's at the Beach and States Hof Brau. Committee recommended that the Council send for 250 copies of "Labor," the national weekly. In regard to the instructions of the Council to Secretary O'Connell to invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in San Francisco, the secretary said that he would upon his arrival at Washington take the matter up with the officials, and if there appears to be a possibility of securing the convention for this city he will wire the Council and request all affiliated unions to wire their international officers to vote for San Francisco. It was recommended that the expenses required to bring the convention to San Francisco be left to the discretion of the delegate. Report concurred in.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Resolution: Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, as the representative of thousands of idle shipyard mechanics and laborers, we protest to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against the granting of any loans or financial assistance to concerns like the Gulf Shipbuilding Company. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, Information is at hand that the Gulf Shipbuilding Company of Pensacola, Fla., is making application to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to enable the said company to enter into competition with the regularly equipped and operating shipbuilding plants

for the construction of vessels for the navy and the merchant marine; and

"Whereas, The shipyard and construction facilities of the said shipbuilding company have been idle and dismantled for years, and it appears unreasonable and extravagant to use public funds for the purpose of enlarging the competitive field for ship construction in times like these, when existing shipyards fully equipped and ready for the business are only partially operated and largely idle by reason of the lack of orders for work; and

"Whereas, The shipyards on the Pacific Coast, both private and public, are fully equipped to handle extensive orders for work, but are largely kept idle by reason of the apparent policy of the private shipbuilding interests as well as of the federal authorities themselves to keep all shipbuilding work for Eastern shipyards, and such policy both from considerations of efficiency and economy as well as on grounds of public policy and impartiality as between the various sections of the country needs rectification and redress at the hands of enlightened statesmanship and concern for the equitable administration of government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the San Francisco Labor Council, as the representative of thousands of idle shipyard mechanics and laborers, That we most emphatically protest to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against the granting of any loans or financial assistance to concerns like the Gulf Shipbuilding Company, and that as a means of public and private economy the R. F. C. instead devote its attention to promoting such shipbuilding policy as will encourage shipbuilders on the Pacific Coast to maintain and use their extraordinary facilities and advantages for the upbuilding of the country's navy and merchant marine."

New Business—Moved that manager of Bellevue Hotel be cited to appear before the executive committee in regard to employment of union musicians. Motion carried.

Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—On the application for affiliation with this Council from Window Cleaners' Union No. 44, your committee recommended that it be seated and its affiliation date from October 1, 1933. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers reported there was no truth to the rumor that they would strike on October 1. Before any strike would be called the aid of the Council would be asked; thanked the Longshoremen for aid in organizing restaurants on the water front. Hotel code submitted in Washington is being opposed as being very unfair; bellboys and housemaids are being organized. Waitresses No. 48 are giving annual dance on November 4, at the California Hall. The Carmen are giving annual ball next Saturday, September 30, at California Hall. Longshoremen have taken in seventy new members; "Blue Book" association is discriminating against bona fide union men.

Nomination—To fill vacancy on organizing committee: Sister Margaret Finkenbinder declined the nomination in favor of William H. Urmey, who was elected.

Receipts—\$495.60; **Expenses**, \$260.60.

HENRY HEIDELBERG, Secretary pro tem.

FULL WEIGHT, TOO

"I suppose at the efficiency expert's wedding you didn't do anything so wasteful as throwing rice." "Oh, yes we did; but as a concession to his teaching we had the rice done up in cotton bags, each missile weighing two pounds."

Phone HEmlock 3760

Henry's Dairy Lunch
FOOD OF QUALITY

3036 Sixteenth Street

San Francisco

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dred-naught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Market Street R. R.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.
Purity Chain Stores.
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, 690 Potrero Ave.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle)
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traug Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Wants News Writers Placed Under Code

The forty-hour week in the daily newspaper code should be accorded to all editorial writers excepting those receiving \$75 a week or more, Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, told the National Recovery Administration in the hearing on the code.

Mr. Morrison also offered an additional amendment under which persons gathering, writing or editing news would receive a minimum weekly salary of not less than the wages paid to the highest class of skilled mechanics employed on the same newspaper, and that they observe the same hours of work as the skilled mechanics.

The provision of the code which drew Mr. Morrison's criticism is that which declares that professional employees, "within which class may be included reporters receiving in excess of \$35 a week," shall not be covered by the code for the industry.

Employees' Unqualified Right to Choose Their Representatives

Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of N.R.A.'s National Labor Board, in announcing favorable progress in settlement of differences between managements and workers in several cities, said that most of the disputes could have been settled immediately had they been referred to the board.

"It is equally regrettable," he said, "that employers have made difficulties about meeting employees' representatives. It must be understood that the National Recovery Act gives employees the clear right to choose whom they please, inside the factory or out. Early recognition of that fact by employers will avert many disputes."

ROADS PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT

Public Works Administrator Ickes has announced that 1841 road-construction projects already have been approved, involving expenditure of \$116,209,604, and the estimated employment will be 148,000 men. Contracts have been awarded for 905 projects, and of this number 464 actually are under construction. A total of \$400,000,000 has been appropriated for highways. Of new roads approved, 1114 are federal-aid highways, 406 are into or through municipalities, 215 are feeder roads, 26 are in national parks, 75 in national forests, and 5 on public lands. Approvals from district engineers are being received at the rate of forty a day.

NEWS VENDORS ORGANIZE

William Johnson, who signs himself as president of the News Vendors, Carriers and Messengers' Association, informs the Labor Clarion that his organization has been formed "in order to abolish child vendors and to establish a minimum income for adult vendors."

At the hearing in Washington on the national newspaper code the vendors were ignored, says Johnson. "We have filed our own code with the commissioner of corporations of California," he said.

Asserting a legal right to organize under the N.R.A., he declares that interested parties are obstructing their efforts by securing the discharge of members and placing spotters in front of their meeting place. Local police, said Johnson, "arrested a man who had donated the place for our mail box. He was taken from his home on a charge of vagrancy and kept under \$1000 bail. We have been threatened that gang rule will prevail."

In order "to abolish child labor by the will of the people," Johnson asks support for his organization in an effort to establish a state advisory committee for news vendors' unions in California.

New N.R.A. Methods to Increase Advertising

Merchants and manufacturers must advertise more and in a new way, according to Major A. Heath Onthank, chief of the code control division of N.R.A. in an address before a convention of the Direct Mail Advertising Association at Chicago.

He said that as a result of the setting up and enforcement of standard cost-accounting systems by industries, and the likelihood that through their governing boards industries will prohibit members selling below their own costs, the price factor, which has been "almost the sole determinant," will be supplanted by other factors of more importance.

"The good, old-fashioned selling factors of quality, service, and salesmanship will again have a real influence," he declared, and added:

"It is safe to state that there will be a large increase in all advertising. It will be necessary to tell the revised sales story of quality and service in addition to the hackneyed theme of price. Advertising will change in both appeal and kind. Copy standards may change to reach new markets with the most productive message."

JUST PA'S SIZE

"Father was so pleased to hear you are a poet," said the sweet young thing to her new sweetie. "Oh, is he?" hopefully. "Yes; you see, he tried to throw out my last boy friend, and he was a wrestler."

DEATH OF MRS. MAZENAUER

Mrs. Anita Mazenauer, member of the Bookbinders and Bindery Women's Union, died at her home in this city on October 1. The funeral was held Wednesday, and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 1171 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Labor Temple.
Federation of Administrators—Mary Cooney, 1701 Franklin.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Garage Employees—Meets 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies' Auxiliary, Trades Union Promotional League—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, room 315, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 6354 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Longshoremen No. 38-79—113 Steuart.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Avenue.
Marine Engineers No. 9, International Union of Operating Engineers—Meets Tuesday nights at 9 Main St.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday.
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meets last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 718 32nd ave.
Retail Dyers and Cleaners No. 18182—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Doe Davis, Sec., 862 Third.
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth. Thursdays.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Newark, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., George Cochrane, 1750 Hillmount ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 2828 Octavia.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—966 Market.
Water Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

A. F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP

American Federation of Labor total membership approximates four million and the total strength of the labor movement is nearly five million. These figures were laid before the executive council of the American Federation of Labor last Sunday afternoon by President William Green preliminary to the opening of the A. F. of L. convention, in the Hotel Willard, Washington, Monday morning. "I reported these figures to the council for transmission to our convention in order that there might be no room for misunderstanding of our printed report, which shows a decrease in the average of paid-up memberships for the 1933 fiscal year from the figures for the 1932 fiscal year.

"The statistical report of membership for the fiscal year in no way represents the true situation," said President Green, reporting to the council. "In the first place, the fiscal year, which ends August 31, takes us back through the worst period of depression and unemployment and does not include this year's period of greatest growth. In the second place 'average paid-up membership' does not include those who retain active membership but who are exempted from dues because of unemployment and for other reasons, a group that may total 75,000 and possibly more. Our affiliated unions paid out more than \$50,000,000 in unemployment and other benefits during the last year, which indicates the volume of unemployment represented in unions that pay benefits. Thousands are exempted from dues and draw no benefits, so that probably 100,000 in this class would not be an excessive figure.

"We have chartered 584 new directly affiliated federal unions since June 1, and the total membership of these unions is roughly 300,000. We have memberships in such unions of as high as 5000.

These new members are not shown in our report, because the report is based upon per capita tax actually collected, not on members as such.

"National and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. have issued 2953 new charters upon which we have no per capita tax collections at this time. These represent, as near as we can discover, fully 500,000 members.

"Thus far I have spoken of new unions. Last year we had 26,362 local unions in affiliation through the national and international unions. These have grown in tremendous numbers, but these new members are not yet paying per capita tax to the A. F. of L., and consequently they have not figured in the report as printed for the convention. But these, according to the best available reports, have added fully 450,000 members. We had 307 federal unions in direct affiliation last year and these have grown, adding no less than 50,000.

"The printed report shows an 'average' for the year of 2,126,796. This means that during the bottom of the depression last year and early this year the membership was much lower, while at the time the report was compiled, in August, it was much higher. We must add at least 400,000 to show the 'present worth' of that figure. That would make the figure 2,526,796 to begin with. If we recapitulate now, with that base figure, we find the total present membership to be 3,926,796."

FOREST CAMPS TO BE ESTABLISHED

In addition to the eighty-nine Citizens' Conservation Corps winter camps in the California national forests the United States forest service will establish thirty-four additional camps under N.R.A. appropriations for the improvement and development of the forest resources, according to S. B. Snow, regional forester. Most of these camps will be in operation by October 15 or sooner. The principal work will be on secondary roads in the national forests.

CANADIANS WANT N.R.A.

President Tom Moore and the entire executive body of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were reelected at its annual convention at Windsor, Ontario. Bitter criticism of the Dominion government's standpat attitude to the depression marked the sessions, and numerous resolutions urged constructive action along the line of the Roosevelt experiment.

The formation of a national industrial recovery plan was urged in resolutions from local bodies from all parts of Canada. The principle of experimental efforts towards prosperity was indorsed in a general resolution, and the government was urged to take measures to establish the thirty-hour week and to restore basic wages as a means of increasing business. Discussion on the question of economic recovery was prolonged and heated.

Wife of President Roosevelt

Hopes for Better Understanding

In an address made to a meeting of charity workers in Boston, Mrs. Roosevelt, who has on previous occasions expressed decided convictions on the economic welfare of the nation, gave the following to the thoughtful consideration of her audience:

"I hope we are going to come to a day from which we have grown away in the rapidity of our material growth, in the changes brought by the machine age. We forget that all business is founded upon the work of human beings.

"We have ignored what business did to the human beings in it. At the top we have had people who understood the economic end of the business, but who could not imagine the problems of the human beings who underlie all business."

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS COMMERCIAL TRUST

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

One of the Oldest Banks in California, the Assets of which have never been increased by mergers or consolidations with other Banks

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

June 30th, 1933

Assets—

United States and Other Bonds, on books at.....	\$ 68,208,157.80
Cash.....	16,694,254.17
Loans on Real Estate.....	72,874,661.45
Loans on Bonds and Other Securities.....	1,429,632.49
Bank Buildings and Lots, (value over \$2,100,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Other Real Estate, (value over \$520,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Pension Fund, (value over \$800,000.00) on books at.....	1.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

Liabilities—

Due Depositors.....	\$152,706,708.91
Capital Stock.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,500,000.00
Total.....	\$159,206,708.91

The following additional statement may be of interest to the Depositors of the Bank:
The Earnings of the Bank for the entire Fiscal Year ending June 30th, 1933 were as follows:

Income.....	\$7,594,044.75
Expenses and Taxes.....	939,993.97
Net Profits.....	\$6,654,050.78

The above does not include Interest due on Loans but not yet collected

MISSION BRANCH Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDO BRANCH Clement Street and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest on Deposits is Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

this
food
question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
to it... that is, not for those
who know Hale's Food
Shop. The quality of food,
eight departments under
one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
down town to do one's
food shopping.



HALE'S FOOD SHOP

FIFTH near MARKET STREET